

# **INTOXICATED DRIVER PROGRAM STATISTICAL SUMMARY REPORT**

JUNE – DECEMBER, 2001

Reported by:

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We also give special thanks to members of the Intoxicated Driver Program Questionnaire Workgroup (listed below). Their contributions to the revision of the self-IDP questionnaire was invaluable. We also thank them for allowing Research & Information Systems to use their Intoxicated Driver Resource Centers for pilot tests.

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## **BACKGROUND**

The Intoxicated Driver Resource Centers (IDRCs) switched to a revised screening questionnaire (Intoxicated Driving Program Questionnaire) to evaluate their clients on March 1, 2001. The questionnaire consists of three sections: 1) demographics; 2) a drug screen for lifetime, past year and past 30-day substance use and questions derived from the DSM-IV regarding alcohol and other drug dependence and abuse; 3) the RIASI, a DUI offender screening instrument used by the State of New York's Special Traffic Options Program (STOP-DWI). The RIASI asks questions regarding family history, classic symptoms of alcohol abuse and dependence, interpersonal competence, alcohol expectancies, aggression/hostility, impulsivity/risk taking, psychological factors, and childhood risk factors. Section three also includes questions regarding prior experience with treatment or self help groups, substance use frequency, binge drinking and personal perception of a problem. The score derived from this self-administered questionnaire is one of nine criteria used by the IDRCs to refer clients to treatment or self help.

From June 1, 2001 through December 31, 2001 the State of New Jersey's Intoxicated Driver Program (IDP) collected data on 9,618 DUI offenders who attended the 21 county and three regional facilities. The county (12-hour) IDRCs primarily detain offenders sentenced as first DUI offenders, although many of these may have more than one lifetime DUI offense, and some may be lifetime multiple DUI offenders. The Regional (48-hour) IDRCs primarily detain offenders sentenced as second offenders, although many of these may be multiple lifetime DUI offenders. The following statistical report presents characteristics of IDRC clients who completed the evaluation and education portions of the IDRC program. Data collected from March – May 2001 were considered test data during the statewide adaptation phase for the new instrument, and were not included in this report.

In this report, we compare substance use characteristics of IDP clients to those of the New Jersey population as a whole. New Jersey relevant data were obtained from the 2000 US Census, US Census Bureau prepared by the New Jersey State Data Center, New Jersey Department of Labor. Other demographic information unavailable from the Census was from the 1998 Substance Dependence Treatment Needs Assessment Survey of Households in New Jersey, a report submitted by the New Jersey Division of Addiction Services to the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, US Department of Health and Human Services. This report was based upon a telephone household survey of the adult population in New Jersey conducted from November 11, 1998 to January 21, 1999.

## GENERAL DEMOGRAPHICS

- The majority of IDP clients were non-Hispanic white (74%), followed by Hispanic (14%) and non-Hispanic black (7%).
- Most were in their thirties, with the average age of 36 years.
- 43% have only a high school education and 41% have completed some college or higher.
- 32% have an income of \$50,000 or over, while 24% have an income under \$25,000.

The most significant differences between IDP clients and the general population of New Jersey were:

- IDP clients were male (82% vs. 49% of NJ Population-2000 Census).
- IDP clients were single (48% vs. 25% of NJ Household Survey respondents).
- IDP clients work full-time (73% vs. 56% of NJ Household Survey respondents).

	IDP Clients		NJ Population*	
	N	%	N	%
<b>Gender<sup>a</sup></b>				
Male	7,831	82	4,082,813	49
Female	1,734	18	4,331,537	51
<b>Age<sup>a</sup></b>				
<21 (15-20)	752	8	621,986	28
21-24	1,359	17	383,309	5
25-34	2,510	24	1,189,040	14
35-49	3,694	39	2,046,463	24
50 and Over	1,244	13	2,414,661	29
<b>Race/Ethnicity<sup>a</sup></b>				
White (non-Hispanic)	6,998	74	5,557,209	66
Black (non-Hispanic)	704	7	1,096,171	13
Hispanic	1,320	14	1,117,191	13
Other	482	5	643,779	8
<b>Education<sup>b</sup></b>				
Less than High School	1,504	16	427	10
High School Graduate	4,029	43	1,322	31
Some College	2,053	22	1,067	25
College Graduate or Higher	1,736	19	1,450	34
<b>Marital Status<sup>b</sup></b>				
Single	4,591	48	1,084	25
Married	2,586	27	2,466	58
Divorced/Separated/Other	1,909	24	725	17
<b>Household Income<sup>b</sup></b>				
Under \$24,999	3,256	34	768	18
\$25,000-34,999	1,414	15	384	9
\$35,000-49,999	1,670	17	640	15
Over \$50,000	2,944	31	1,877	44
Refused	334	3	597	14
<b>Employment Status<sup>b</sup></b>				
Full-Time	6,909	73	2,389	56
Part-Time	808	9	384	9
Unemployed/Other	1,747	18	1,493	35

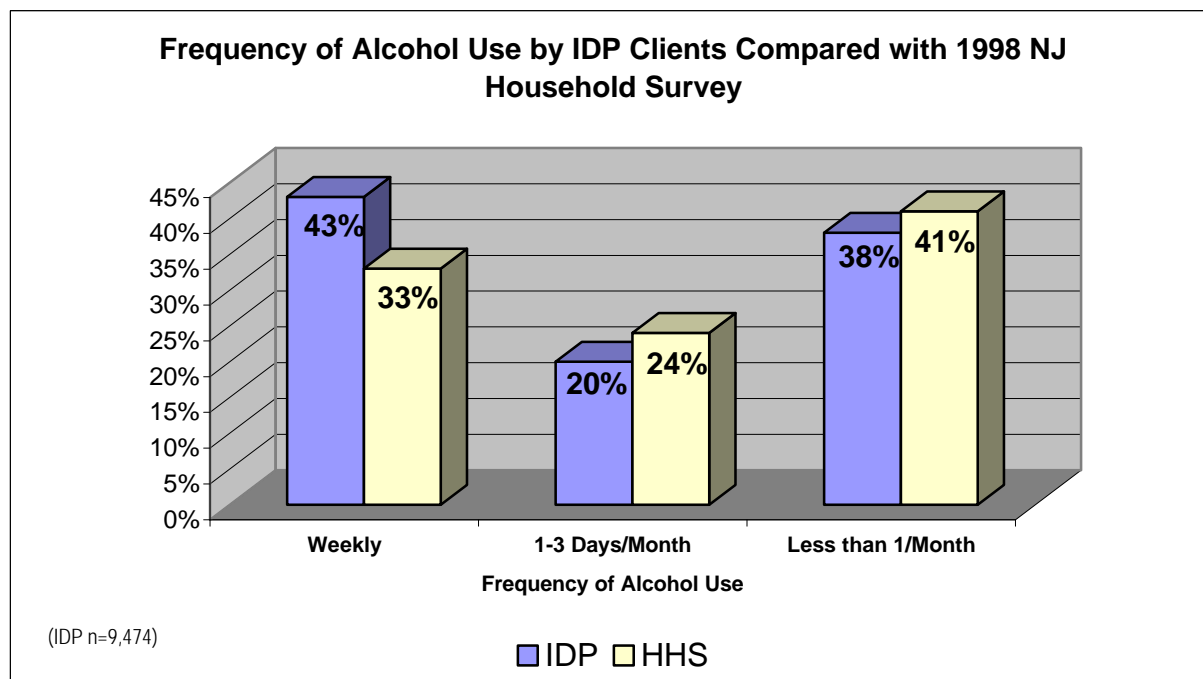
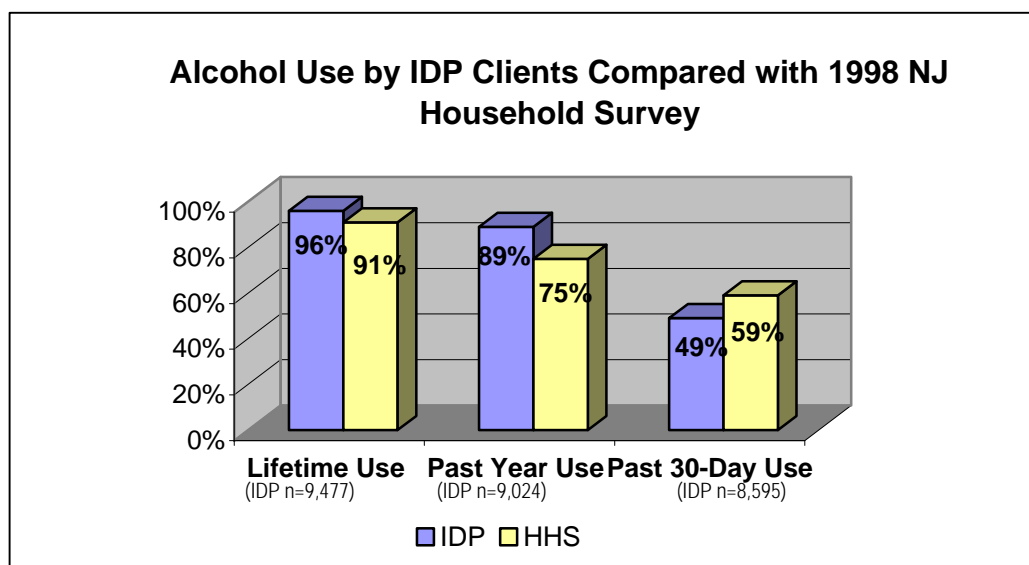
\*Population data from:

<sup>a</sup> US Bureau of the Census (2001) Census 2000 Summary File 1, prepared by New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research ([www.state.nj.us/labor/lra](http://www.state.nj.us/labor/lra)).

<sup>b</sup> Murray, et al., (2000) The 1998 Substance Dependence Treatment Needs Assessment Survey of Households in New Jersey, a report for the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment compiled by the New Jersey Department of Health & Senior Services, Division of Addiction Services.

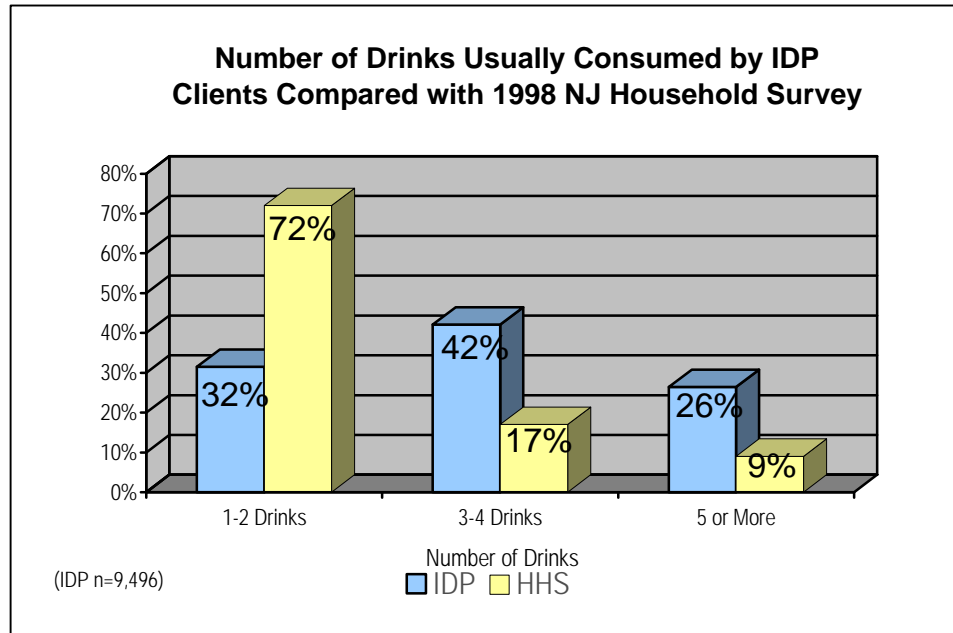
## ALCOHOL USE

- Compared to NJ Household Survey respondents, a higher proportion of IDP clients used alcohol in their lifetimes (96% vs. 91%) and in the past 12 months 89% vs. 75%).
- IDP clients were more likely than NJ householders to use alcohol once a week or more (43% vs. 33%).



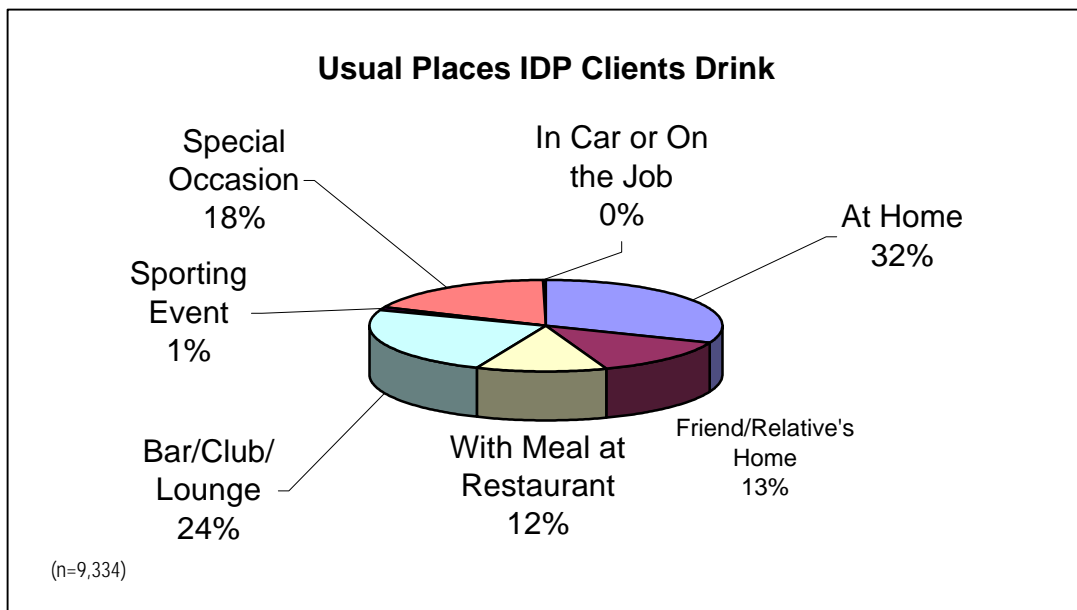
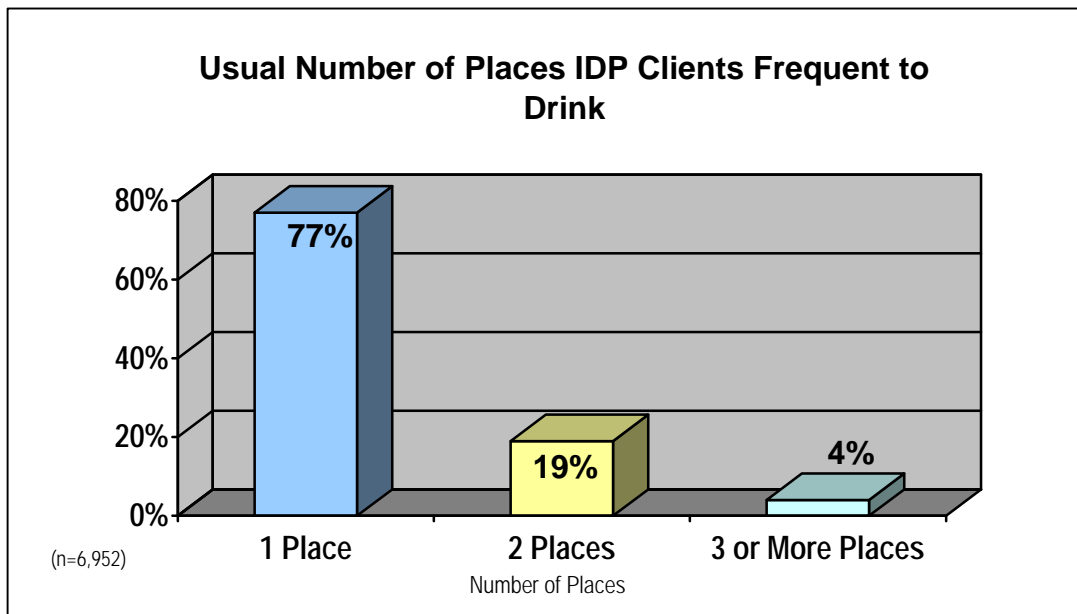
## Quantity of Alcohol Consumption

- IDP clients consumed more drinks in one sitting than NJ householders.
- 17% of NJ householders vs. 42% of IDP clients drank 3-4 drinks at one time.
- 26% of IDP clients vs. 9% of NJ Household Survey respondents usually have 5 or more drinks on the same occasion.
- In the past year, 63% of IDP clients vs. 30% of NJ householders reported drinking 5 or more drinks at one sitting.



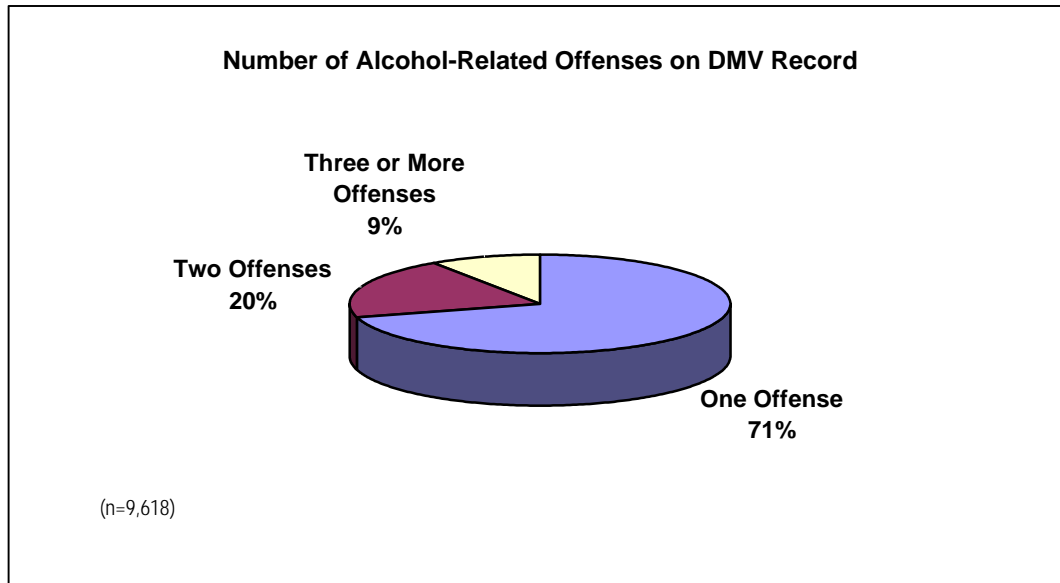
## Place of Alcohol Consumption

- 23% of IDP clients reported drinking at 2 or more places at times when they drink.
- With respect to the type of places where IDP clients drink, only 32% reported usually drinking at home and 24% reported usually drinking at a bar, club or lounge.
- The remainder reported drinking at places that usually require driving, such as a restaurant, sporting event, bar/club/lounge, or friend/relative's home. This does not take into account drinking at weddings, holiday parties or other "Special Occasions" since there was a possibility of a party at one's own home.



## Lifetime Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Offenses

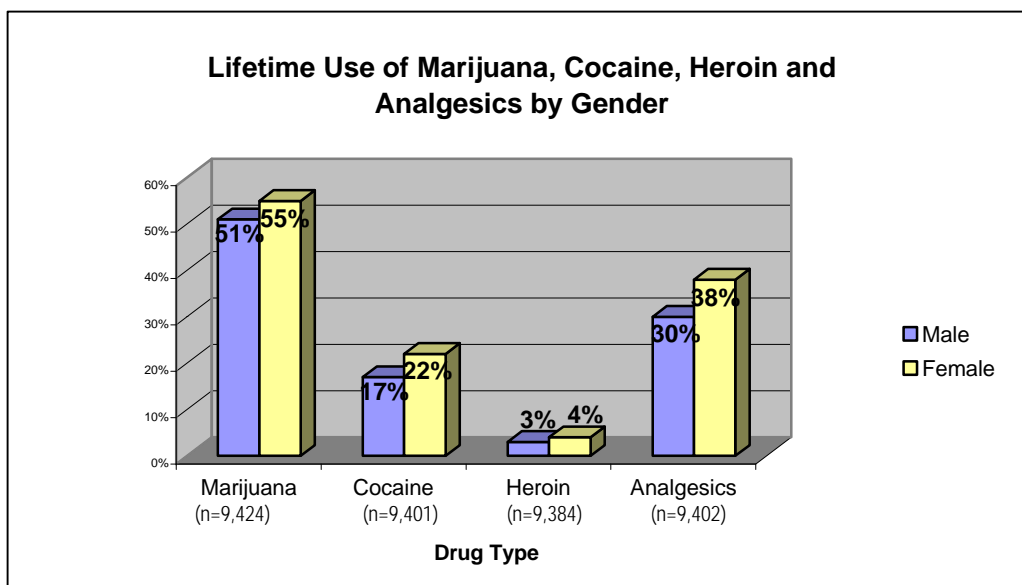
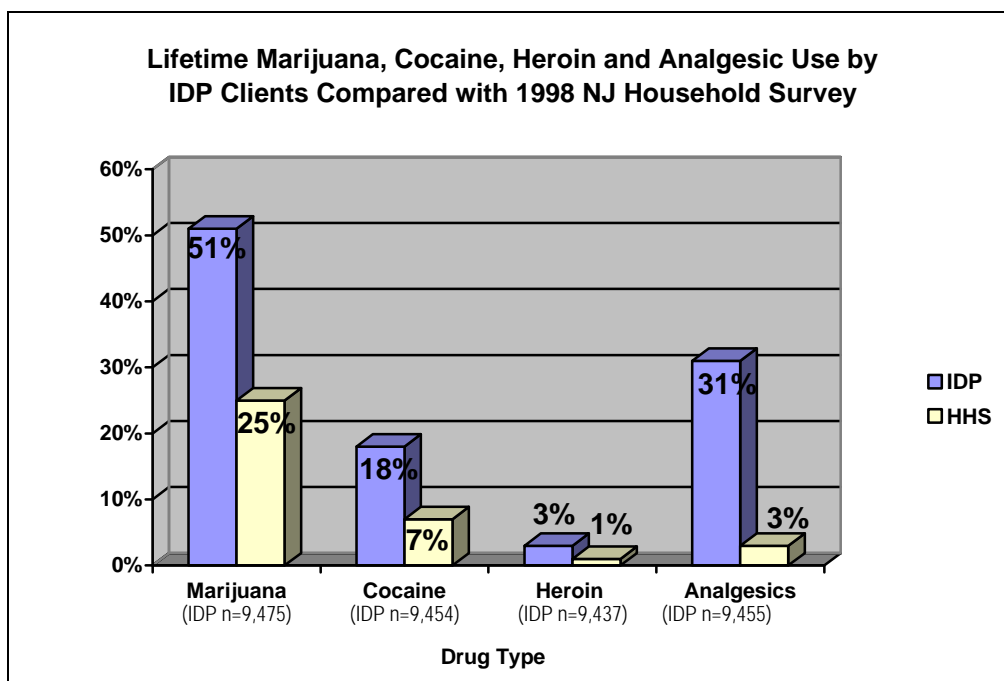
- Most of the IDP clients had only one lifetime alcohol-related offense on their motor vehicle records (71%), 20% had two offenses, and almost 1 in 10 had three offenses.





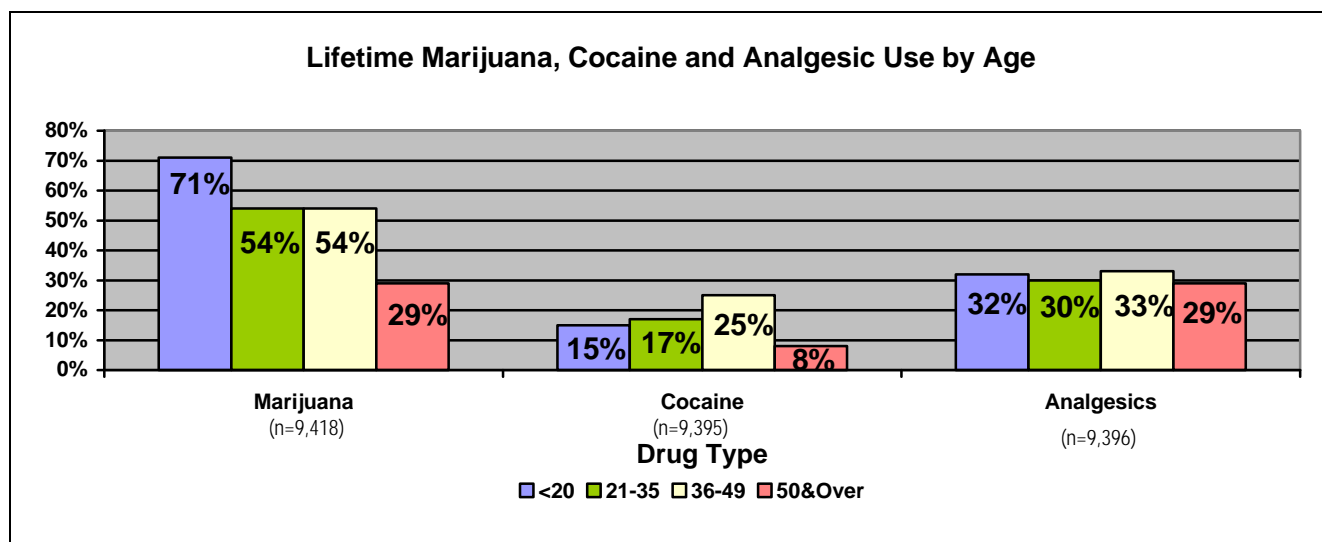
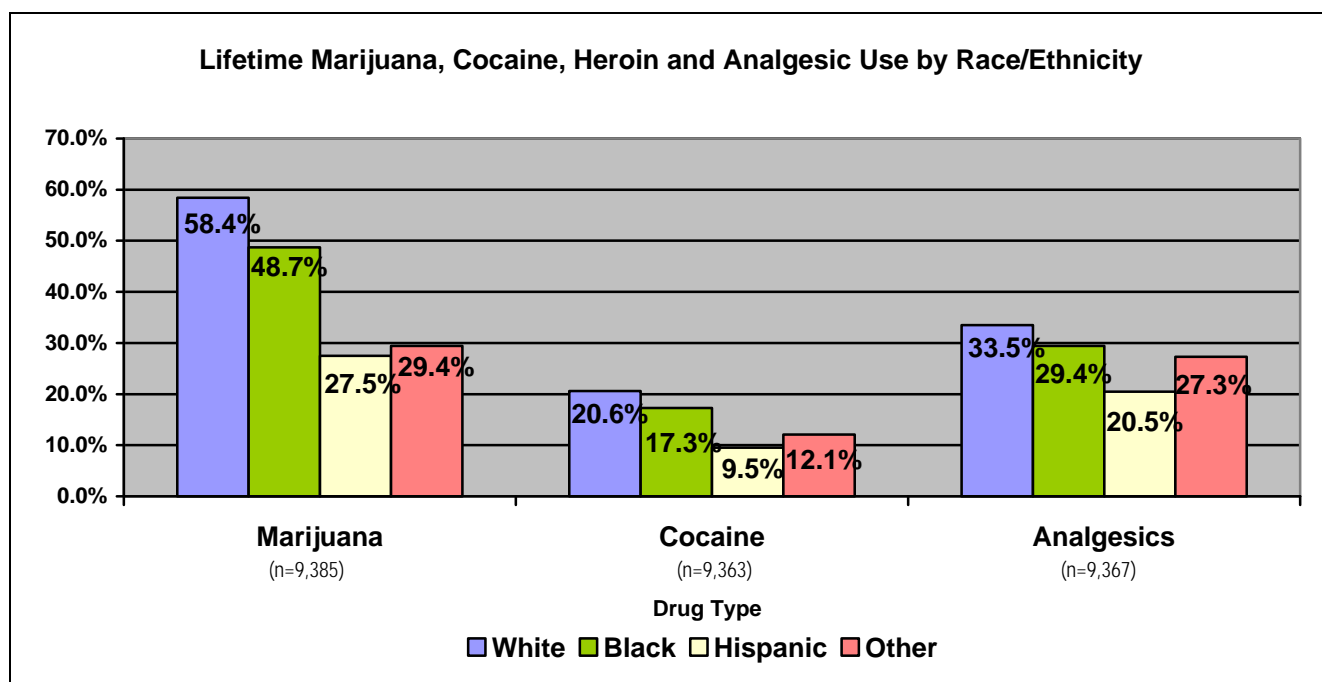
## ILLICIT DRUG USE

- Prevalence of lifetime use of marijuana, cocaine and heroin by IDP clients was more than double the levels reported by NJ Household Survey respondents.
- 18% of IDP clients reported lifetime cocaine use compared to 7% for NJ Household Survey respondents.
- 51% of IDP clients reported lifetime marijuana use compared with 25% for adult NJ Household Survey respondents.
- Female clients had consistently higher reported lifetime marijuana, cocaine, heroin and analgesic use than their male counterparts.

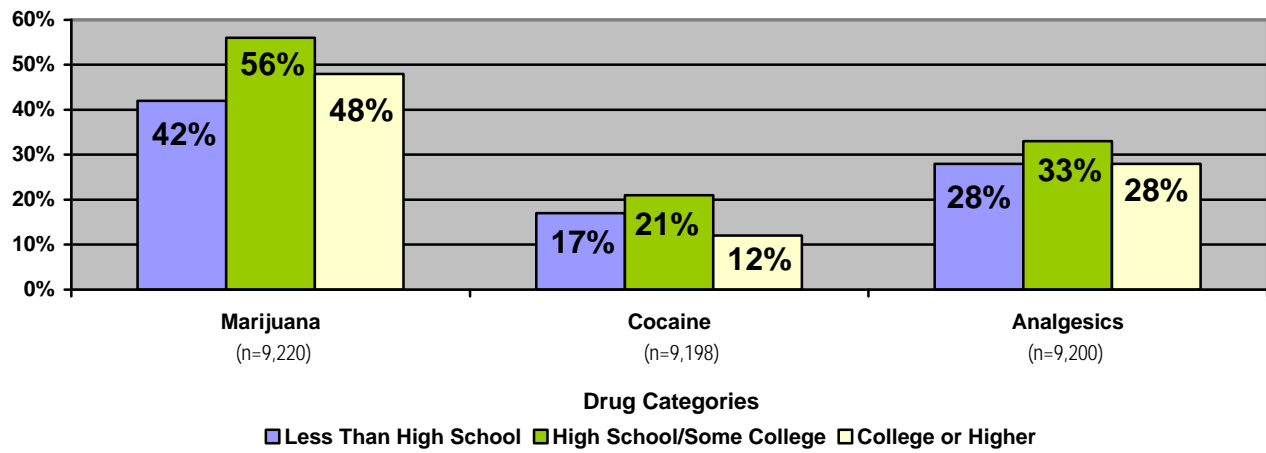


## Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Illicit Drug Users

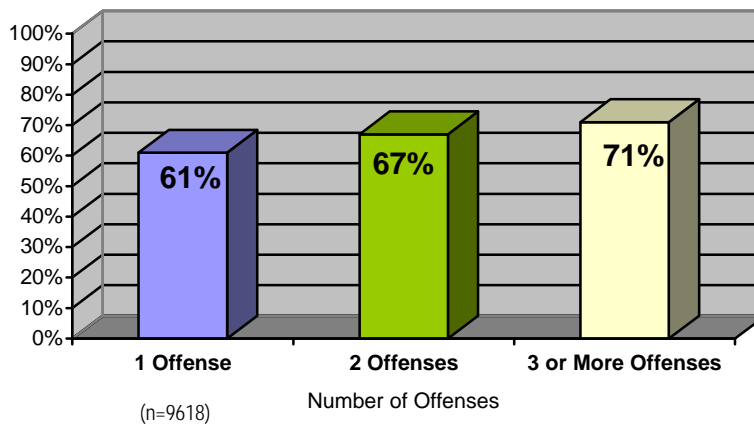
- The proportion of white IDP clients with reported lifetime use of marijuana, cocaine and analgesics was greater than that of any other race/ethnicity category whereas Hispanic clients had the lowest proportion of lifetime drug use.
- Younger clients (20 years-old and younger) seem to have higher lifetime prevalence of use for marijuana; however, lifetime cocaine use was the highest for the 36-49 year-olds.
- The prevalence of lifetime marijuana, cocaine and heroin use increase with education level becoming higher between high school and some college-level education.
- As clients had more alcohol-related offenses, the rates for lifetime drug use increased.



**Lifetime Marijuana, Cocaine and Analgesic Use by Education**

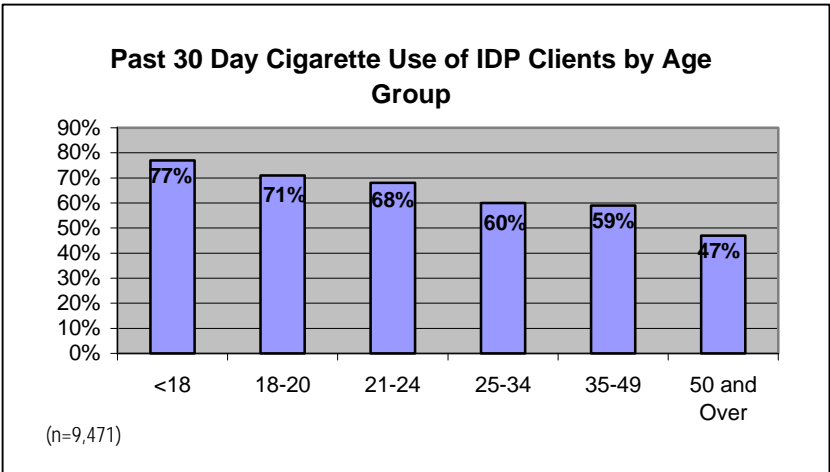
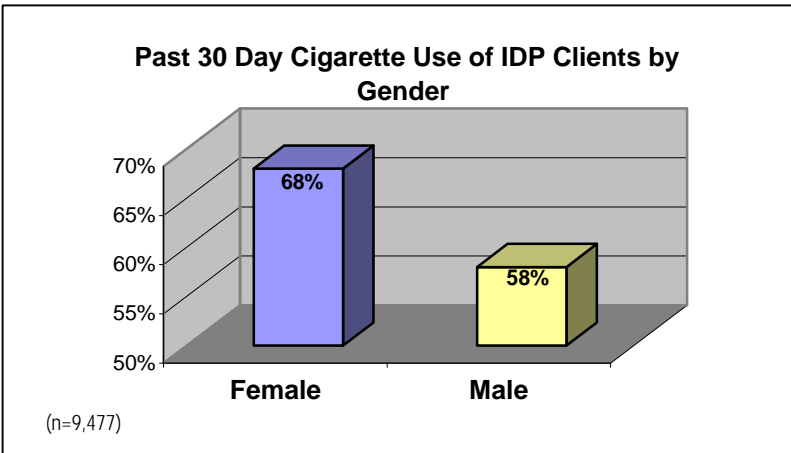
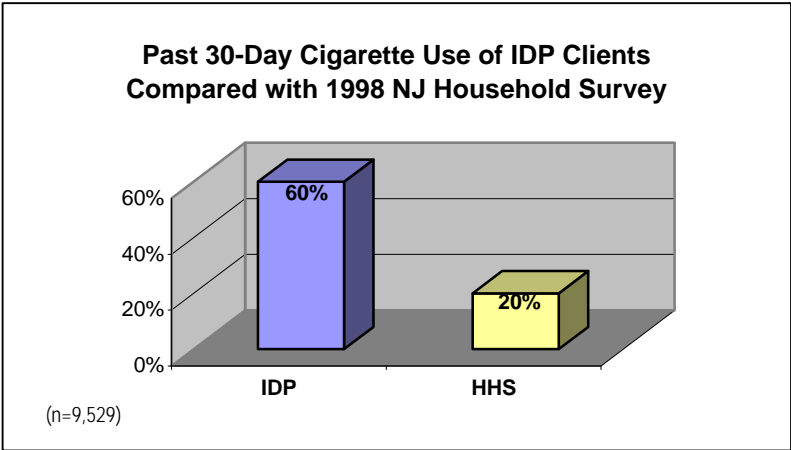


**Lifetime Offenses and Self-Reported Lifetime Drug Use**



# CIGARETTE USE

- About three times as many IDP clients smoked cigarettes in the past 30 days as did New Jersey Household Survey respondents (60% vs. 20%).
- More female than male IDP clients reported smoking cigarettes in the past 30 days (68% vs. 58%).
- The percentage of clients who smoked cigarettes in the past 30-days declined with age.



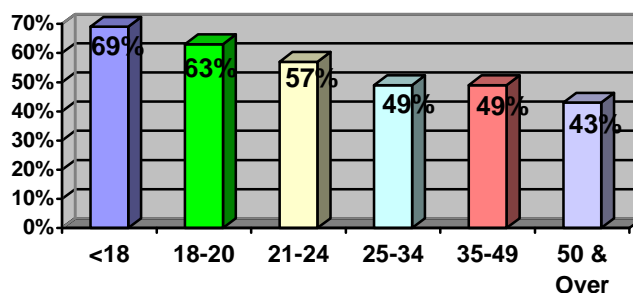
<sup>1</sup>All references to the NJ population prevalence rates are from the 1998 New Jersey Household Survey (see Appendix B)

## RIASI SCREENING SCORES

The RIASI<sup>1</sup> section of the IDP Screening Questionnaire was borrowed from New York State's STOP DUI program. For an intoxicated driver population, New York uses a cutoff score of 9 or above to indicate that a client needs further evaluation by a treatment provider. Since New York residents are demographically similar to the population of New Jersey, the New Jersey IDP adopted the same cutoff screening score for its first year of implementation.

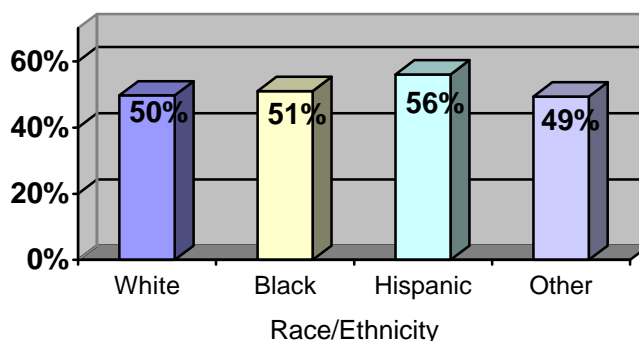
- The mean RIASI score was 9.8 and the scores ranged from 0-43. Almost half (51%) scored above the cutoff score of 9.
- Hispanics were somewhat more likely than other race/ethnicity groups to score above the cutoff.
- A greater percentage of unemployed clients scored over the cutoff (58%) than those clients who were employed full-time (49%).
- There was a 16% difference between clients with three or more alcohol-related offenses on their motor vehicle record and those with one offense who scored over the cutoff (65% vs. 48%, respectively).
- 84% of those clients who showed alcohol dependence according to DSM-IV criteria and 97% of those meeting DSM-IV criteria for drug dependence scored above the RIASI cutoff.

**Percent of Clients with RIASI Screening Score Above Cutoff  
Controlling for Clients' Age**



(n=9,559)

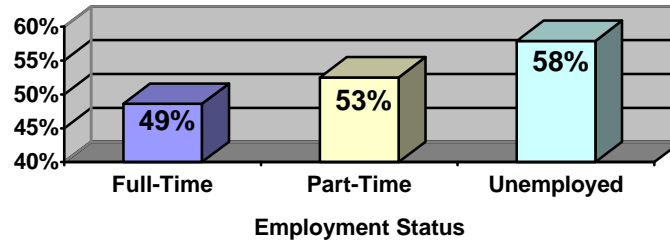
**Percent of Clients with RIASI Screening Score Above  
Cutoff Controlling for Race/Ethnicity**



(n=9,504)

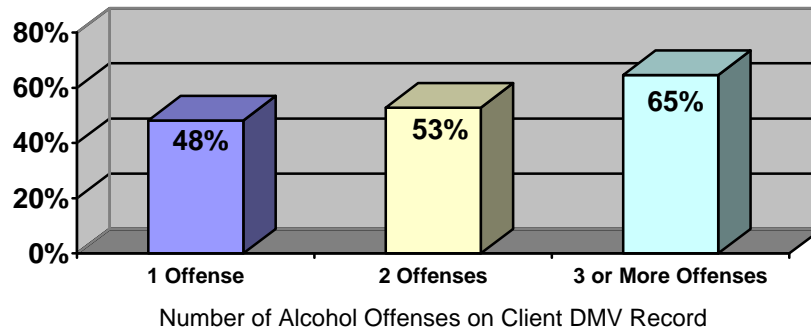
<sup>1</sup>Nochajski, T & Miller, B. Training manual for the Research Institute on Addictions self-inventory (RIASI). The State University of New York at Buffalo. Research Institute on Addictions. August, 1999.

**Percent of Clients with RIASI Screening Score Above Cutoff  
Controlling for Employment Status**



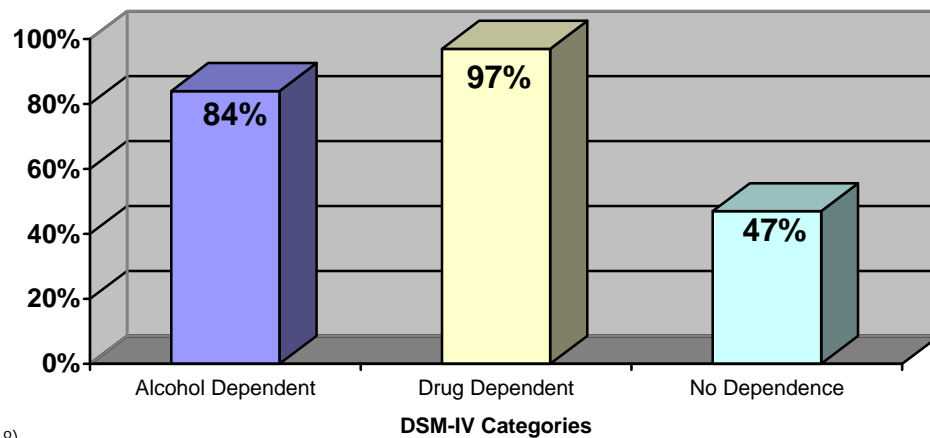
n=9,464

**Percent of Clients with RIASI Screening Score Above Cutoff  
Controlling for Number of Alcohol-Related Offenses on DMV Record**



(n=9,618)

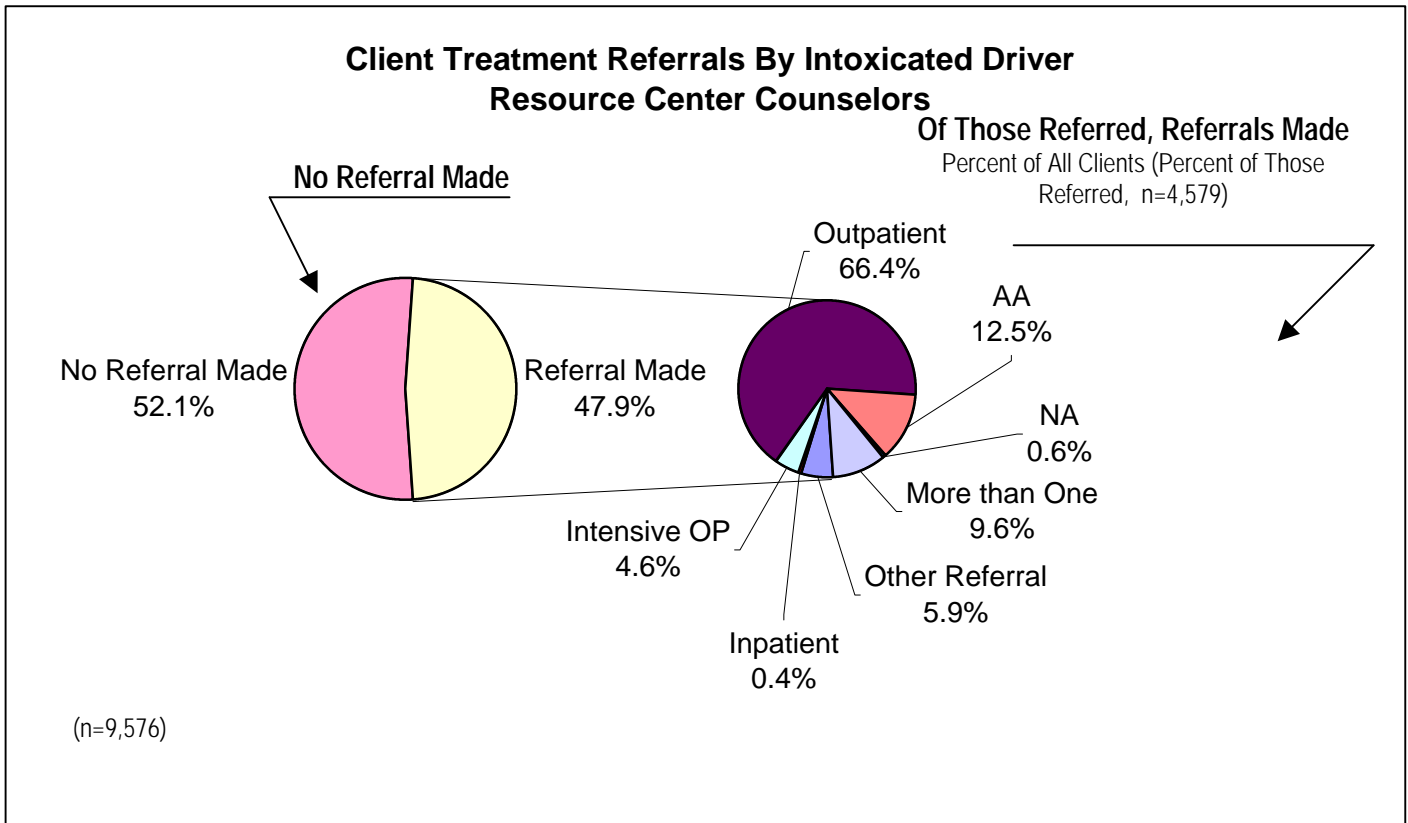
**Percent of Clients with RIASI Screening Score Above Cutoff  
Controlling for DSM-IV Criteria**



(n=9,618)

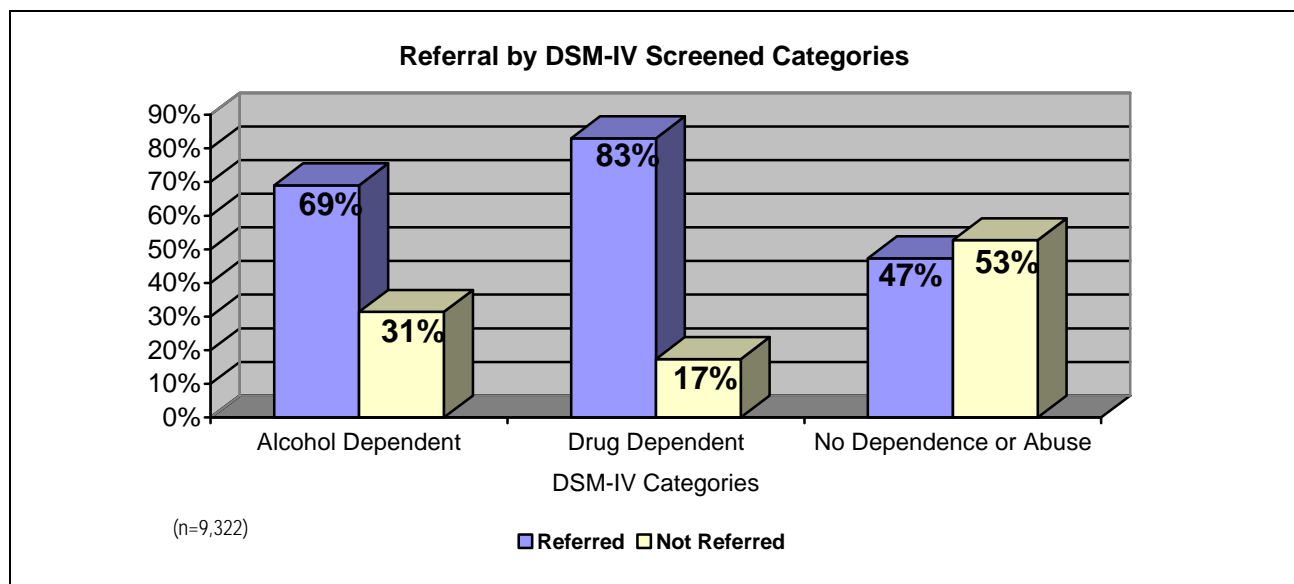
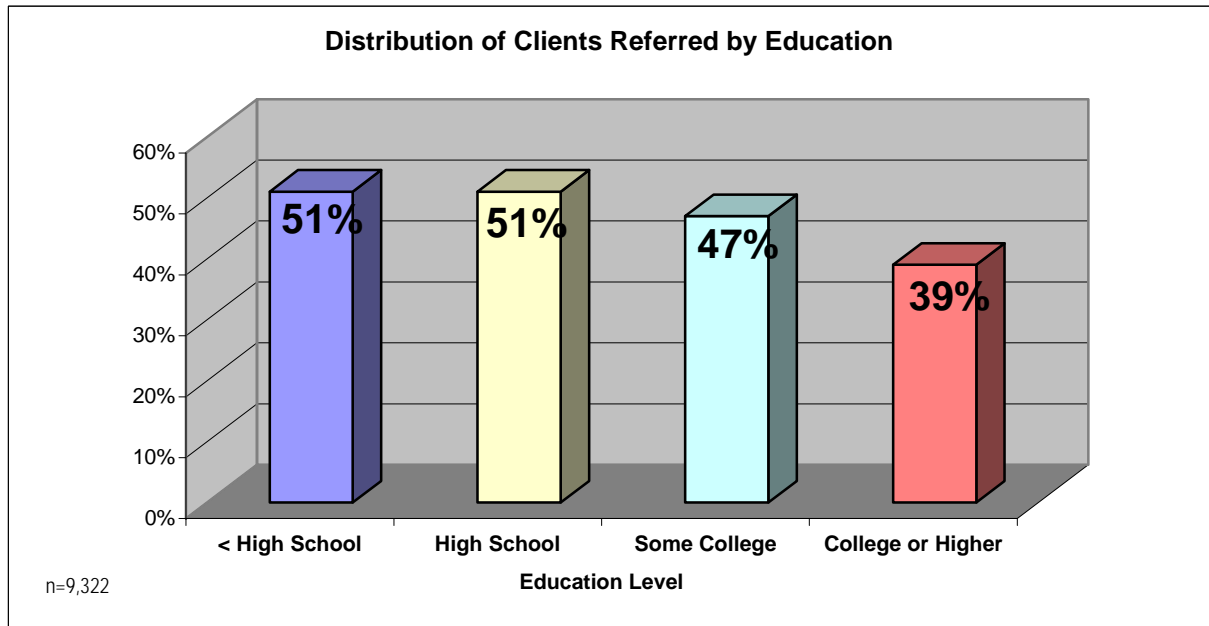
## REFERRALS

- 48% of IDP clients were referred to treatment or self-help groups after the IDRC class/evaluation.
- Out of those referred, 66% were referred to outpatient, followed by Alcoholics Anonymous referrals (13%).
- Less than 1% were referred to inpatient treatment programs.



## CHARACTERISTICS OF REFERRED CLIENTS

- Those with a high school education or less were 23% more likely to be referred to treatment than those with a college degree (39% for college or higher vs. 51% for high school educated).
- Clients identified as dependent using the DSM-IV type questions were referred to treatment at a higher rate than those diagnosable as substance abusers.
- There was a large difference in referral rate between clients who themselves thought they ever had a problem with alcohol use (43%) and those who did not (13%).





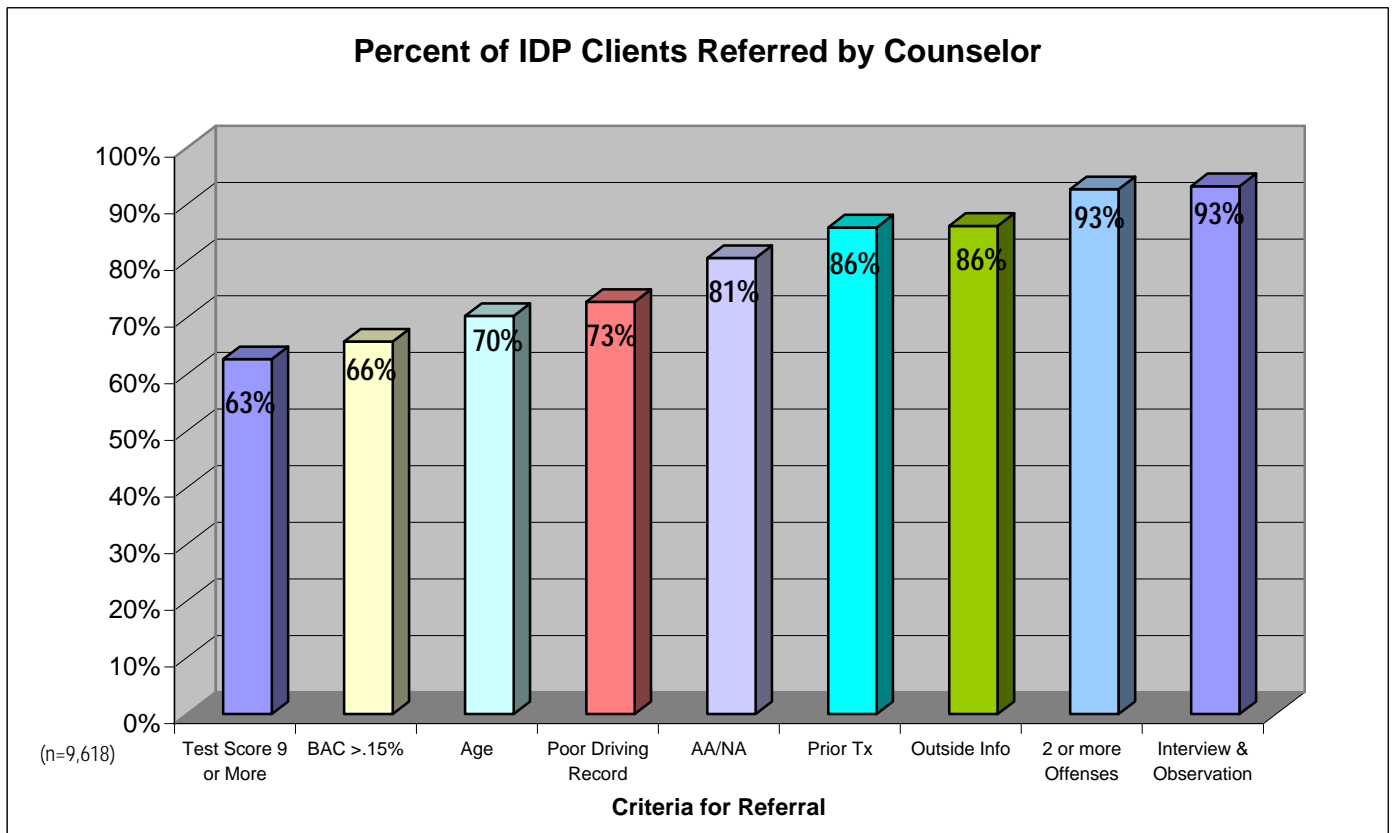
## CRITERIA FOR REFERRAL

There are 9 criteria for referral from the New Jersey regulations. These criteria are generally considered factors only in addition to other criteria.

1. A screening score of 9 or more on the self-administered questionnaire
2. A blood alcohol level (BAC) of .15% or more with other supporting data
3. Two or more alcohol or drug-related offenses on the client's motor vehicle record
4. Prior treatment for an alcohol or drug problem
5. Prior self-help group attendance for an alcohol or drug abuse problem
6. A poor driving record (accidents, reckless or careless driving, persistent moving or other motor vehicle violations)
7. Counselor interview and observations (symptoms of alcohol/drug abuse including voluntary admission by the client)
8. Outside information (client's family, treatment facilities, counselors or physicians)
9. Age

### REFERRAL PATTERNS BY CRITERIA

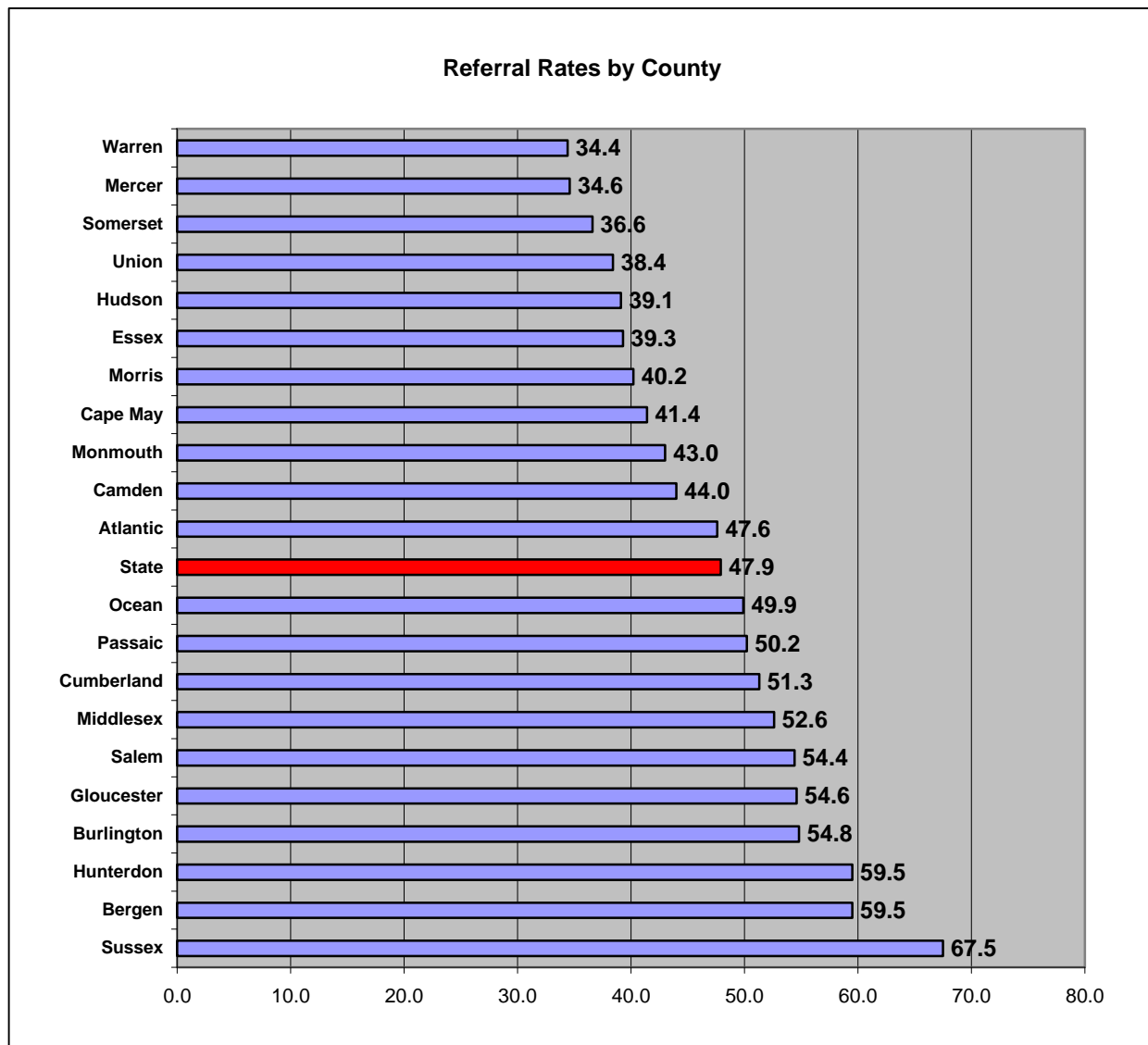
- RIASI was the least important factor in referrals to treatment (63% referred); interview and observation along with having two or more alcohol-related offenses were the most important factors in treatment referral (93% for both criteria).



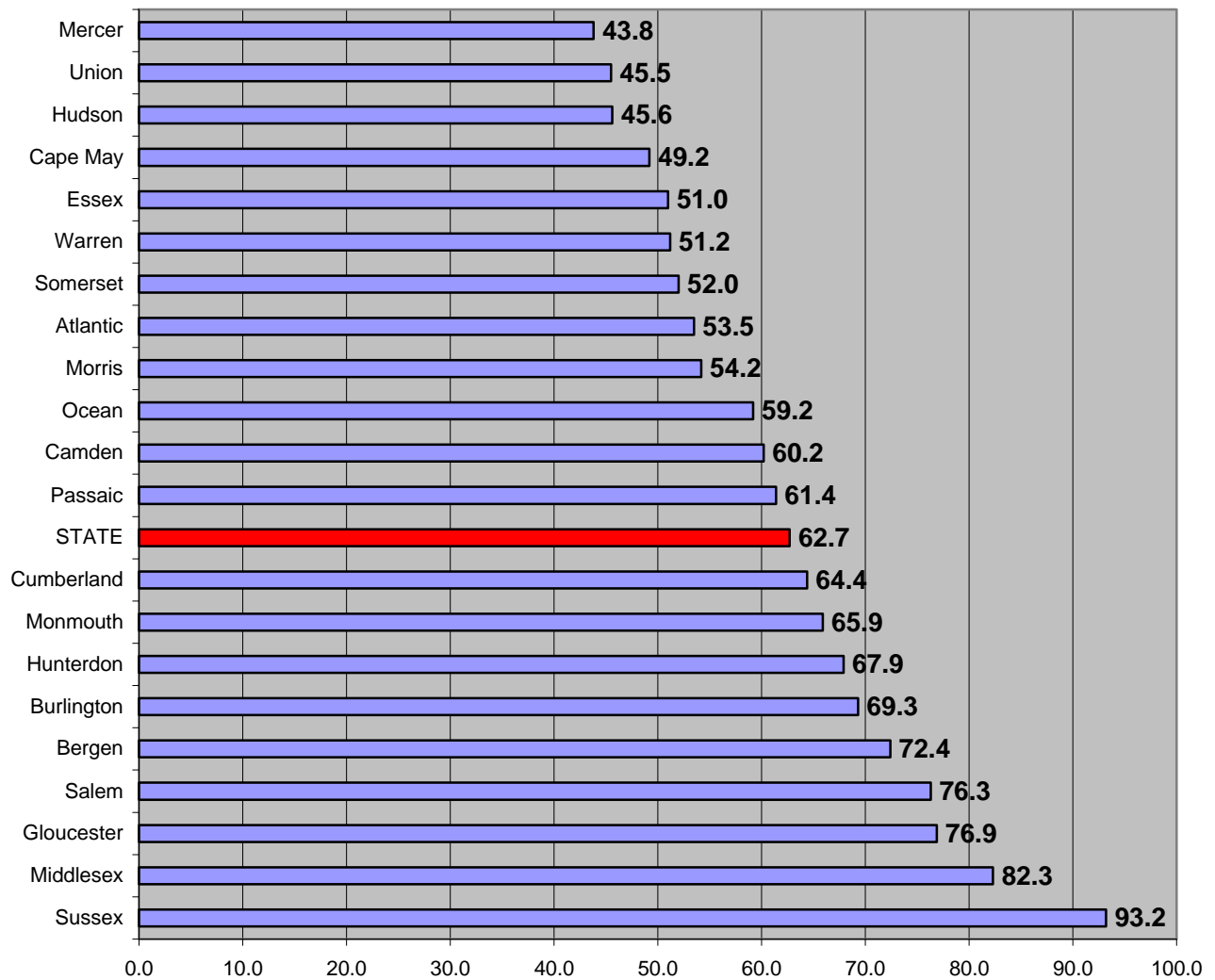
## Criteria for Referral by County

Overall referral rates by county were examined. The screening score, BAC level and lifetime alcohol-related offense criteria were studied to see how much weight counties put on these three when determining treatment referrals for clients.

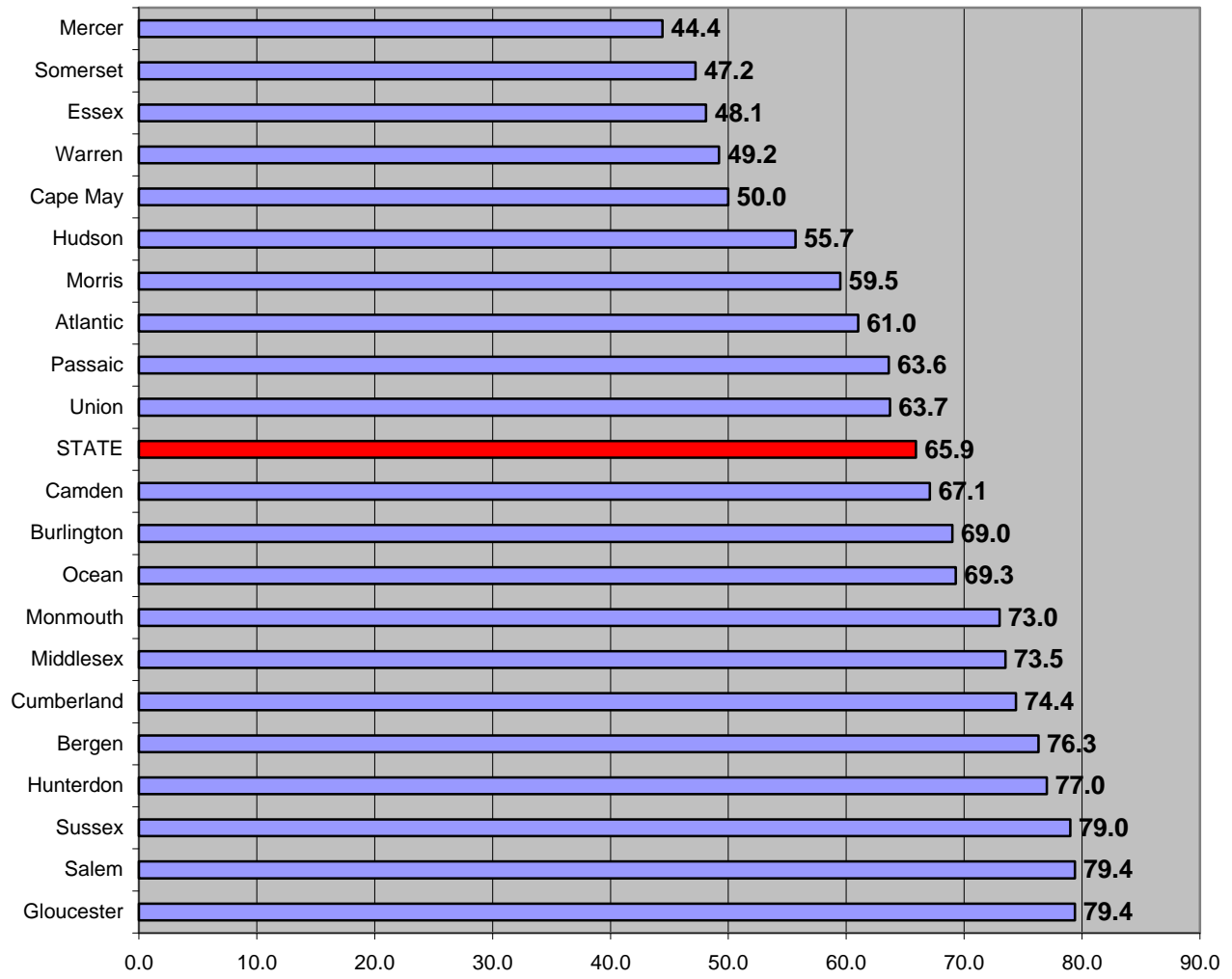
- Clients from Warren, Mercer, Somerset, Union and Hudson Counties had the lowest referral rates (34%, 35% and 37%, respectively). Clients from Sussex, Bergen, Hunterdon, Burlington and Gloucester Counties had the highest referral rates (68%, 60% and 60%, respectively).
- The proportion of clients with a screening score above the cutoff who received a referral ranged from 44% to 93%. (the State percentage was 63%). The counties with the highest proportions were Gloucester (77%), Middlesex (82%) and Sussex (93%); the lowest proportions were from Hudson (46%), Union (46%) and Mercer (44%).
- Statewide, 66% of IDP clients with a Blood Alcohol Concentration of .15% or higher received a referral. The county-level proportions ranged from 44% to 79%. Those counties with the highest proportion were Sussex (79%), Salem (79%) and Gloucester (79%); those with the lowest proportion were Essex (48%), Somerset (47%) and Mercer (44%).
- The proportion of clients with 2 or more lifetime alcohol-related offenses who received a referral did not vary as greatly as the RIASI score criteria. These proportions ranged from 73% to 100% with a State percentage of 93%. The counties with the lowest proportions were Mercer (84%), Somerset (82%) and Warren (73%); the highest proportions were in Atlantic (99%), Gloucester (99%) and Bergen (100%).



**Percentage of IDP Clients with a Screening Test Score of 9 or More who  
Received a Referral, by County (n=4,647)**



**Percentage of IDP Clients with a BAC of .15% or Higher Who Received a Referral,  
by County (n=2,259)**



## Appendix A

**Table 1**  
**Percentage with Lifetime Drug Use by County of Residence**

	Lifetime Drug Use		Lifetime Marijuana Use		Lifetime Cocaine Use		Lifetime Heroin Use		Lifetime Analgesic Use	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Atlantic	372	65.9	352	54.6	352	20.7	353	3.7	354	40.1
Bergen	870	62.3	864	48.7	858	20.1	859	2.7	862	33.9
Burlington	613	67.2	601	54.7	602	18.3	598	1.3	599	35.4
Camden	795	69.8	780	57.6	779	20.7	780	2.1	784	36.9
Cape May	210	71.4	209	62.2	207	23.7	206	3.4	206	28.6
Cumberland	266	54.1	257	43.6	258	14.3	257	1.6	258	18.6
Essex	311	61.1	304	47.7	305	17.4	305	4.9	305	31.2
Gloucester	499	57.1	491	51.3	492	15.9	489	1.4	490	20.6
Hudson	383	43.9	379	30.9	377	13.8	378	3.2	379	24.3
Hunterdon	188	70.7	186	60.2	185	23.2	186	4.8	186	33.9
Mercer	365	61.1	364	53.0	364	17.9	365	3.0	362	18.2
Middlesex	767	52.8	757	39.8	751	12.8	753	3.1	756	27.0
Monmouth	708	64.6	697	50.1	699	14.9	696	2.0	698	33.0
Morris	617	69.4	609	59.1	606	18.5	604	3.0	604	36.6
Ocean	684	76.9	679	66.7	674	27.5	673	5.2	674	35.8
Passaic	513	60.6	509	47.9	511	19.6	506	3.4	509	29.3
Salem	185	69.7	183	65.6	182	19.8	182	3.9	181	22.1
Somerset	333	56.2	331	42.0	331	11.8	331	1.8	330	28.2
Sussex	268	74.6	264	65.5	263	23.2	263	4.2	263	34.2
Union	399	51.6	388	40.7	387	15.5	385	3.4	386	25.9
Warren	192	76.6	191	62.3	192	16.2	189	4.2	191	41.4
Total State	9,538	63.4	9,395	51.8	9,375	18.3	9,358	3.0	9,377	31.0
NJ Household Survey	x	x	4,266	25.0	4,266	7.0	4,266	1.0	4,266	3.0

**Table 2**  
**REFERRAL RATES BY COUNTY & LIFETIME DRUG USE**

	Clients with Referral		Clients with Referral Who Admitted Lifetime Drug Use	
	N	%	N	%
Atlantic	372	47.6	177	68.9
Bergen	861	59.5	512	71.8
Burlington	613	54.8	336	74.7
Camden	791	44.0	348	75.6
Cape May	210	41.4	87	78.2
Cumberland	265	51.3	136	55.9
Essex	305	39.3	120	64.2
Gloucester	498	54.6	272	68.4
Hudson	379	39.1	148	53.4
Hunterdon	185	59.5	110	78.2
Mercer	364	34.6	126	74.6
Middlesex	766	52.6	403	62.3
Monmouth	704	43.0	303	72.6
Morris	614	40.2	247	74.5
Ocean	684	49.9	341	80.7
Passaic	510	50.2	256	69.9
Salem	184	54.4	100	76.0
Somerset	333	36.6	122	65.6
Sussex	268	67.5	181	76.2
Union	398	38.4	153	60.1
Warren	192	34.4	66	83.3
Total State	9,496	47.9	4,544	70.9

**Table 3**  
**DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS AND SCREENING SCORE CUTOFF**

	Screening Score Over 9	
	N	%
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	7,831	52.6
Female	1,734	41.4
<b>Age</b>		
<18	186	68.8
18-20	566	63.1
21-24	1,359	56.5
25-34	2,510	48.7
35-49	3,694	49.4
50 and Over	1,244	43.3
<b>Education</b>		
Less than high school	1,504	61.2
High school graduate	4,029	52.4
Some college	2,053	50.4
College graduate or higher	1,736	37.2
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	6,998	49.7
Black	704	51.0
Hispanic	1,320	56.3
Other	482	49.4
<b>Employment Status</b>		
Employed Full-time	6,909	48.6
Employed part-time	808	52.5
Unemployed/other	1,747	57.9
<b>Income</b>		
Under \$10,000	1,043	59.8
\$10,000-24,999	2,213	54.9
\$25,000-34,999	1,414	51.8
\$35,000-49,999	1,670	46.5
\$50,000 and over	2,944	45.8
<b>Region</b>		
Northeast	2,476	51.3
Northwest	1,077	50.2
Central	2,361	44.1
South	3,624	54.4
<b>Offenses</b>		
1 Lifetime Alcohol Offense on DMV Record	6,816	48.2
2 Lifetime Alcohol Offenses on DMV Record	1,888	52.8
3 or More Lifetime Alcohol Offenses on DMV Record	914	64.6

Table 4

DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS AND DSM-IV CRITERIA					
	N	% Alcohol Abuse	% Alcohol Dependence	% Drug Abuse	% Drug Dependence
<b>Gender</b>					
Male	7,831	63.6	17.2	9.6	3.0
Female	1,734	62.9	20.1	8.3	3.6
<b>Age</b>					
<18	186	65.1	24.2	23.7	11.8
18-20	566	66.4	19.8	23.9	10.1
21-24	1,359	67.3	18.0	12.4	4.9
25-34	2,510	63.8	15.8	8.1	1.8
35-49	3,694	61.2	18.5	7.3	2.3
50 and Over	1,244	64.2	17.1	5.8	1.6
<b>Education</b>					
Less than high school	1,504	57.2	18.4	11.3	3.3
High school graduate	4,029	63.6	17.4	10.0	3.5
Some college	2,053	64.1	19.1	10.0	3.9
College graduate or higher	1,736	69.7	16.4	5.0	1.0
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>					
White	6,998	65.6	17.7	9.1	3.2
Black	704	56.3	18.2	10.1	3.3
Hispanic	1,320	57.7	17.4	10.2	2.7
Other	482	63.1	17.6	8.7	2.7
<b>Employment Status</b>					
Employed Full-time	6,909	65.6	16.1	8.8	2.2
Employed part-time	808	61.8	21.2	11.0	6.7
Unemployed/other	1,747	57.8	22.3	11.0	5.3
<b>Income</b>					
Under \$10,000	1,043	54.9	20.1	11.7	5.2
\$10,000-24,999	2,213	59.7	18.8	11.3	3.8
\$25,000-34,999	1,414	64.9	17.0	9.1	2.2
\$35,000-49,999	1,670	65.4	16.1	8.8	2.0
\$50,000 and over	2,944	68.4	17.4	7.5	2.8
<b>Region <sup>1</sup></b>					
Northeast	2,476	62.2	17.8	9.1	3.1
Northwest	1,077	65.7	17.7	9.8	3.7
Central	2,361	66.1	16.3	7.9	2.6
South	3,624	62.0	18.4	10.1	3.1
<b>Offenses</b>					
1 Lifetime Alcohol Offense on DMV Record	6,816	66.7	17.1	10.1	3.3
2 Lifetime Alcohol Offenses on DMV Record	1,888	60.2	16.3	7.6	2.0
3 or More Lifetime Alcohol Offenses on DMV Record	914	45.5	25.1	7.8	3.8

<sup>1</sup> **Northeast:** Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Union; **Northwest:** Morris, Sussex, Warren; **Central:** Hunterdon, Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth, Somerset; **South:** Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester, Ocean



**Table 5**  
**Clients' Treatment/Self-Help History by Screening Score and Referral Status**

<b>Treatment/Self-Help History</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>% Clients with Treatment History who Scored 9 or more</b>	<b>% Clients with Treatment History who had Referral Made</b>
AA in Lifetime	2,625	70.8	81.3
Currently in AA	1,209	76.0	86.4
NA Lifetime	980	82.0	81.6
Currently in NA	302	84.1	84.8
Treatment in Lifetime	1,760	75.2	83.8
Currently in Treatment	657	78.1	78.4

**Table 6**  
**Clients' Treatment/Self-Help History by DSM-IV Criteria for Abuse and Dependence**

<b>Treatment/Self-Help History</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>% Clients with Treatment History who met the DSM Alcohol Abuse Criteria</b>	<b>% Clients with Treatment History who met the DSM Alcohol Dependence Criteria</b>	<b>% Clients with Treatment History who met the DSM Drug Abuse Criteria</b>	<b>% Clients with Treatment History who met the DSM Drug Dependence Criteria</b>
AA in Lifetime	2,625	45.4	32.1	10.5	6.8
Currently in AA	1,209	36.7	42.7	8.4	9.4
NA Lifetime	980	37.0	36.2	17.5	15.3
Currently in NA	302	32.8	37.8	22.5	26.2
Treatment in Lifetime	1,760	40.5	35.5	12.3	9.4
Currently in Treatment	657	42.5	42.6	12.6	12.3

## APPENDIX B

### TERMS

**Intoxicated Driver Program (IDP):** The state agency under the New Jersey Department of Health & Senior Services, Division of Addiction Services that coordinates the scheduling and collection of client data for convicted driving under the influence (DUI) drivers in New Jersey. IDP schedules clients for the 12-or 48-Hour IDRC Programs and notifies Motor Vehicle Services (MVS) when clients have completed or failed to comply.

**Intoxicated Driver Resource Centers (IDRCs):** These are 21 county-level centers and 3 regional centers which have two purposes: (1) to make our highways and waterways safer by educating drivers and boat operators about alcohol, drugs and their relation to motor vehicle and boating safety, and (2) to identify and treat those who need treatment for an alcohol or drug problem. The client may be referred to a treatment program or self-help group following evaluation. If there was a referral to treatment, it was for a minimum of 16 weeks. The IDRC may require monitored treatment or self-help group attendance for a maximum of one year. The client must complete treatment as part of the sentence.

**DSM-IV Screen:** A set of questions taken from the Centers for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT), State Treatment Needs Assessment Program (STNAP) Household Survey questionnaire. The section questions were scored so a positive response to any single question under a given criterion was counted as meeting that criterion. If three dependence criteria were met in a 12 months period, the client was screened as dependent. These dependence criteria include:

- Tolerance
- Withdrawal symptoms
- Great deal of time spent in activities necessary to obtain the substance
- Important social, occupational or recreational activities are given up or reduced because of the substance use
- Continued use despite persistent or recurrent physical or psychological problems that is likely to have been caused or exacerbated by the substance.

Likewise, if the client meets any one or more of the four abuse criteria and has never met the criteria for dependence, the client is coded abuser. The abuse criteria include:

- Recurrent substance use resulting in a failure to fulfill major role obligations at work, school or home
- Recurrent substance use in which it is physically hazardous
- Recurrent substance-related legal problems
- Continued use despite having persistent or recurrent social or interpersonal problems caused or exacerbated by the effects of the substance.

**RIASI Screening Score (Research Institute on Addictions Self Inventory):** A DUI offender screening instrument created for and used by the State of New York in its Stop DWI Programs. Included are 41 True/False questions and 8 multiple response questions, each worth 1 point each. The questions cover several factors of substance dependence: classic symptoms, family history, risk-taking behavior, psychological factors, interpersonal competence, health, and alcohol beliefs. It was considered a positive screen if the client scores a 9 or above.

**New Jersey Household Survey:** A report published in 2000 by the New Jersey Department of Health & Senior Services, Division of Addiction Services entitled "The 1998 Substance Dependence Treatment Needs Assessment Survey of Households in New Jersey." It was a telephone household survey used to assess substance use and treatment needs of the adult population in New Jersey.

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